From the Tribune.

#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Jefferson Davis' Greeting.

We have not seen one Southern paper which denounces the Reconstruction law as insulting md barbaric, and Congress as a body of raitors and tyrants, which does not hail the Democratic success in Connecticut as a Southern victory. There is not one paper of the kind which does not advise postponement of reconstruction, in the hope that other Democratic successes will gain for the Rebel States unconditional representation in Congress, and the ultimate repeal of the law. As during the war the Democratic party was the acknowledged champion of secession and rebellion, so is it now of the rebellious spirit which survives the dispersion of the Rebel armies.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has recently added his rejoicings to those of the Democrats in Connecticut, and assured them of his sympathies. As he mourned when Grant drove Lee from Richmond, when Sherman carried the stars and stripes through the heart of the South, so he mourned over every Republican triumph at the polls, and as he rejoiced when Union troops were routed at Chancellorsville, he rejoices over the election of Mr. English. That is very natural-we do not expect the leader of the Rebellion to exult in any success of the party which crashed it-but it is also very significant. Great must be the comfort felt the Democrats to know that Mr. Davis believes "the Connecticut election to be one of which that State may well feel proud." It is a compliment which we rejoice he never paid to the Republican party; we ask approval from the loyal people, and not from the men who sought to destroy the Union.

Jefferson Davis rejoices in the Connecticut election because to him it "appears to be the turning point in the political struggle, and will have a great effect on the political balance of power, and on succeeding elections." In almost these very words he bade the Rebel armies take new hope from the Democratic victories in 1862. He thought the election of Horatio Seymour in New York the turning point of the war, as he now affects to believe that the election of Mr. English indicates the readiness of the North to abandon the party which saved the Union.

Let the conservatives and Democrats make the most of Jeff. Davis' pride in their Con-necticut victory. We do not envy them the approval and alliance of a man who did his utmost to divide the Republic, and togstablish an empire upon slavery. They may profit, if they can, by the fact that Andrew Johnson's administration can only be sustained in a way that encourages the hopes of the chiefs of the Rebellion. Every vote for his policy is a vote for the policy of Jefferson Davis, and the fellowship is not of our making. We are perfectly content that Mr. Davis should be proud of the Democrats, and that the Democrats should be proud of Mr. Davis.

#### Lame Ducks in Council. From the Tribune.

To crowd the mourners, it must be allowed, is an offense against good taste and equally against good feeling, and therefore when an American laughs at the Confederate bondholders, he should do it like the elder Mr. Weller, "inwardly." A convocation of these enterprising but unlucky speculators was held at the London Tavern on the 20th ult., with a gallant but low-spirited admiral in the chair. Many were the questions asked, and many were the | the North Pole. eeches made, but the sum total of the whole matter was an assessment of 1-16 per cent, upon the ideal value of the bonds, to enable the Committee to hire lawyers, and make attachments, and carry on suits, and send good money after bad with courageous recklessness and desperate profusion. Admiral stated that the Committee had been taking an opinion of "one of the first counsel in America," who thought not only that the bonds ought to be paid, but that they would be paid 'at no distant day.'' (Applause.) The lawyer turns out to be the Hon. John L. O'Sullivan, for whose "opinion" we hope no very extraordinary sum was disbursed. The best way, as his faith was so lively, would

have been to pay him in the very bonds of

which he has such an excellent opinion. Most of the speakers upon this interesting but melancholy occasion seem to have been both morally and intellectually in a muddled condition. Men who talked so freely of appealing to judicial tribunals should have remembered that treason is felony, and that felony taints every transaction into which it enters as an element. Those who hypothecated cotton to secure this loan, began by stealing the merchandise which they pledged; for every ounce of it had, by the most elemen tary principles of public law, been long before forfeited to the Government of the United States. The cash was borrowed by men who had no legal authority to borrow it; it was employed in an effort to change the political character of States; it was expended to destroy American nationality; and now, experiment having disastrously failed, those who lent their money for these beneficent purposes have simply nobody to look to for repayment, for the palpable reason that they lent to nobody and nobody borrowed. They transacted business with myths, with shadows, with pretenders, with confidence men; and these, as is usual upon such occasions, having exhaled, it follows that the sad and the swindled may whistle for their money, as so many sad and swindled have whistled before. The payee may be passionately rampant, but the payer is not to be found. If people will lend their money to phantom States and ghostly Governments, they must take the consequences, among which prompt payment of principal, or even of interest, is hardly to be reckoned. There are only three parties who can possibly be called upon to pretect these bonds, viz.:—
1. The "Confederate States," which are slightly hard to get at about this time.

2. The Reconstructed States, which are not

expected to pay for the petards prepared for their own hoisting. It is true that Admiral Wallis, the Chairman, hit upon what he evidently considered an exceedingly brilliant and conclusive illustration. "By all international law," said this injured tar, "the country which was the conqueror recognized the debts of its predecessors. Prussia, for instance, had conquered Hanover, and had recognized its debts; but it appeared that the United States were deter-mined to repudiate those of the South;" which is equivalent to saying: "I lent money to a thief upon pledge of stolen goods; but now, as the owner has received back his property, I expect him to pay my little de-mand." This is very bad logic indeed, even or an Admiral. Moreover, it is hardly likely

3. The United States, which can scarcely be

the parties that borrowed the money.

that Prussia would have undertaken to pay debts contracted solely for her own dismemberment and denationalization.

We cannot see that this meeting did any thing more than resolve "to raise a large sum, to which, we suppose, the lawyers will not make the least objection. The larger the sums, the stronger will be the opinion of eminent counsel that somebody ought to pay poor Admiral Wallis," But, sagacious mariner as he is, he will see, sooner or later, that for a plaintiff to recover there must be a defendant to recover from. The loan, in the very begin-ning, was a naked gambling transaction, and by this time the operators should have had enough of it. But hope springs eternal in the breasts even of Admirals out of pocket; and the victims of the "Southern Confederacy." having still a little money left, are determined to throw the dice again. Such desperation is very common, but it is also very pitiable.

Closing Scenes of the Mexican Empire. From the Herald.

From its opening to its closing scenes the history of the Mexican empire has been a development of the idea in Burns' famous

The best laid schemes o' mice and men Gang aft a-gley. Austria, at the instigation of other European monarchies, and with the aid of France, seized he opportunity apparently afforded by the great civil war in which the United States were involved, to do despite to the Monroe doctrine and place Maximilian upon a throne in Mexico. But while our civil war has resulted in the triumphant restoration of the inion and the revival of the Monroe doctrine, a surprising variety of kaleidoscopic changes in the fortunes of Maximilian has ensued Deserted by his European allies, who turned a deaf ear even to the touching personal ap-peals of the Empress Carlotta, Maximilian has witnessed the withdrawal of the French troops and the gathering of the Liberal forces, against which he has been compelled to fight almost single-handed. In his gallant but ineffectual struggle, surrounded and hemmed in at Queretare by the troops under command of Juarez, he sees not only his throne tottering to it; fall, but his very life in peril.

Austria now hastens to bespeak in his favor the protection of the United States Government. Alarmed by the fate of the Imperial prisoners at Zacatecas, the Emperor of Austria instructs his Minister at Washington to request the interference of the United States Government in case the Emperor of Mexico should be taken prisoner by the Liberals-a contingency only too probable-in order to prevent his execution, or the execution of any of the Imperial troops that may become prisoners of war. On the 5th of April, Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Minister, addressed a communication to this effect to the Secretary of State. Mr. Seward replied on the following day, informing the Minister that, in compliance with the request of the Austrian Government instructions, had at once been telegraphed to Minister Campbell at New Orleans, who had immediately acknowledged receiving the instructions, and in accordance with them had despatched a special courier to Queretaro, by way of Tampico, to present to President Juarez the remonstrance of the Taited States Government, which desires that all possible leniency shall be shown to Maximilian and his adherents in case they fall as

prisoners into the hands of the Liberals. Mr. Seward deserves applause for the promptitude with which he has responded to the appeal of the Emperof of Austria in behalf of his unlucky brother. The people of the United States will approve the action of the Secretary of State in this affair even more heartily than in the negotiations by which he has secured for seven millions dollars a permanent and inexhaustible ice-house beneath

What a curious double illustration of the new and commanding position of the United States among the nations of the earth is offered by Russia and Austria! The one cedes to us Russian America, and the other invokes our intercession in Mexico to save the life of Maximilian. And what a rousing reception the New Yorkers will extend to the ex-Emperor on his safe arrival in this city! Their ovations to Fanny Elssler, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Japanese Tommy, and even the Prince of Wales, will be utterly eclipsed by their wel-come to the husband of Carlotta.

#### Fresh Troubles at the South. From the Times.

The renewed reports of levee breakage at the South add to the complication of industrial affairs in that section of the country. The destitution of the people, the need of a fresh supply of labor, and the physical disasters consequent upon the extraordinary rise of the Mississippi, constitute a case which the nation cannot ignore. During the progress of the late war no attention whatever was paid to the condition of the levees that stayed the inroad of the great river; indeed, every break was regarded as a reinforcement for the Union army, and every inundation was as good as a minor victory. Plantations were overflowed in great numbers, stretches by the mile were given up to the rush of the flood, and no effort was made to repair the damage or to anticipate its recurrence. The consequence is that the scattered planters along the line have experienced during the last three years a series of disasters enough to dishearten the most hopeful, and utterly discourage new

comers from an attempt at cultivation. A very serious question is this which occurs to every Southern planter or Northern buyer -what can be done? In other days individual interest protected individual property, and each river-front owner served for his own sake as levee superintendent, ready to do his part and to call upon his neighbors to do theirs in repairing the slightest encroachment of the dreaded water. A different state of things prevails now. There is no community of nterest. The plantations are more frequently rented than owned, colored men have charge of some, Northerners of others, and the old gime of others; and among these elements there is not the identity of feeling that formerly existed. The freedman would prefer to get a farm further back; the tenant, finding his acres too near the pending and probable danger, would be very apt to throw up his ease and secure one elsewhere. The fact of the case is simple and suggestive. The river is continually playing havor with the levees

and the adjacent country, and the residents along the line are unable to prevent it. Accounts from Louisiana represent that the flood has come this year a month, earlier than usual, and that its force and height are unprecedented. The great crevasse in what is popularly known as the Grand Levee, created intense alarm in the city of New Orleans even, and well-informed authorities say that the levees in no portion of the State are strong and solid enough to resist the enormous pressure to which they are now subjected. The levee referred to cost the people some \$500,000, and was regarded as a triumph of engineering skill. By its destruction, pecuniary loss beyond immediate esti-

mate is caused, and a general feeling of distrust, apprehension, and gloom engendered

Other elements contribute to make this dis-aster appalling. The loss of crops, the de-struction of houses and material, and the washing away of land, not to mention the unhousing of thousands of people, are to be followed with unerring certainty by the pestilential swamp fever, and the numerous varieties of disease that accompany the overflow. At its next session Congress should devise some scheme for reconstructing these indispensable works. In the meantime the melting now continues to find its way to the swelling tide, the river's flood is continually increased, and the damage to property is augmented Something more comprehensive than simple "repairing" is needed. The subject is of the utmost importance, and nothing less than a broad and carefully matured system of construction and supervision will meet the difficulties of the future; those of the present are beyond control.

# The Influence of Impeachment.

From the Herald. There appears to be something very healthy in the influence of impeachment. Brandeth's pills are regarded as a very potent remedy for the sight, both intellectual and physical. In political life there is another pill equally potential, and that is combined in the prescription for the general impeachment of everybody holding public office. This pill should be extensively advertised as a grand panacea for all political ills. If the ailments of the body politic can be cured at all, it appears evident that an impeachment pill is just the thing to do it. The threat to impeach President John-son by the House of Representatives, although it was not carried out, had a very good effect, and has resulted greatly to the benefit of the country.

Some of the Southern papers let out the secret that, inasmuch as the radicals in Congress were intent upon striking the first blow against a just and amicable reconstruction of the quondam Rebel States, President Johnson was preparing to arrest the members of Congress, and disperse that body after the Cromwellian fashion. Perhaps the Hon. Bobby Brooks, in his Connecticut speech, had some hint of that intention when he talked about filling the railroad cars with a million of men to assist in this dispersing of Congress. Dismissing all such small questions, however, it appears evident that Mr. Johnson, with the threat of impeachment, like the sword of Damocles, hanging over his head, has become most active in executing the laws of Congress. We were preparing articles of impeachment against Chief Justice Chase for dereliction of duty in refusing to try Jeff. Davis, according to law, or releasing him upon his parole, and for not carrying out the provisions of the Bankrupt law, as prescribed by the act of Congress. But we are glad to see that the Chief Justice is now acting like a man of good sense in coming up to the work, and carrying the Bankrupt law into operation. We hope that he will also be prompt in settling the case of Jeff. Davis. Thus in political life we observe that the process of impeachment is quite as potential in its medicinal effects as Brandeth's pills or the Phonix bitters upon the human economy.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING,-JOY COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

### CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG, Of the U.S. Military Asylum,

AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, Will receive applications for admission into the HOME, at his Office

NO. 123 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

UNTIL SATURDAY, 15th INST. Applicants must bring discharge papers and cer

JAY COOKE, MANAGER. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders. order of the Board of Directors, 7w DOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 129 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 16 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled "An Prither supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Hallroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, six; and who to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage:" approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 36,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Hoard of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors and the proposed exercise by the said sect of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act monitoned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Steckholeers for their action in the premises. By order of the Board of Directors.

ELEGUND SMITH, Secretary. ELMUND SMITH,

CAMBEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD
AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867,
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders
of the Camben and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be neid at the Company's Office, in
Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867,
at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to
berve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
329
Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1967.

The Board of Directors have this day declared on account of the Dividends due the Preferred Stockholders. THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the par value thereof, payable on and after the 25th.

The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 20th, and remain so until the 25th.

4 10 tuthstml M. P. HUTCHINSON, Treasurer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE
stock of this great institution can make their returns
to the OFFICE No. 523 MINOR street, nutil \$12
o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal appli
cation may be made at the office, between the hoars
of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, fo MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares \$10 each.
4 3 111
Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY -- A SPEcial Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY
the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock F. M., at the Office
of the Company, No, 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphila, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter
approved February 21, 1867.

Hy order of the Board.
3 18 311\*

JOHN T. KILLE. Secretary.

WARBHOUSING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—NOTICE—A meeting of the
corporators and stockholders of this Company
will be held on FRIDAY, 12th instant, at 12 noon, at
No. 22s WAINUT Street, back room, to ratify the
action of the stockholders at their meeting held on
the 5th instant. By order of the President.

4 19 2t W. NEILSON, Secretary,

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the FARKER PETRO
LEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 428 WALN UP
Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for director
will be held.

W. MOONEY,
Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restored grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; impartalile and strength to the weakest hair; stops its fallingout at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashion able hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 BROAD

do toths IM1 SARAH A, CHEVALIER, M. D.

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Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, \$1: 20 springs, \$1:10; and 10 springs, \$1:75. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices Manufactory and Salesrooms,
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JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.

PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, the ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

481m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

C. BIRD, Proprietor.

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Have on hand a large and splendld assortment DIAMONDS.

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SILVER-WARR OF ALL BINDS AND PRICES. Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices. BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Stan-dard Sliver. A large assortment to select from. WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and war Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

(ID)

JOHN BOWMAN

No. 704 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Offers an entirely new and most carefully select

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRUIL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examplation will show my stock to be unsur-ussed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Have just received an invoice of FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS.

Manufactured to their order in Paris, Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Gold and Silver Watch Cases, And Wholesale Dealers in

AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S, HOWARD & CO.'S, And TREMONT AMERICAN WATCHES NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER, 520 ARCH Street. No.

Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE JEWELEY. SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

# SOLID SILVER-WARE MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and coating from 45 to 4300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep. Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells." etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Opersa. 3
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER.

Importers of Watches, etc. 1) Hamth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

# REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412
PRUNE: Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly
of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street. have removed to
No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth
streets, where they will continue their Manufactory
of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also
the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold
and Silver bought. January 1, 1867. 1 198mi

## FOSTER'S RESTAURANT,

NO. 131 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA. Oysters and Meals at all hourst